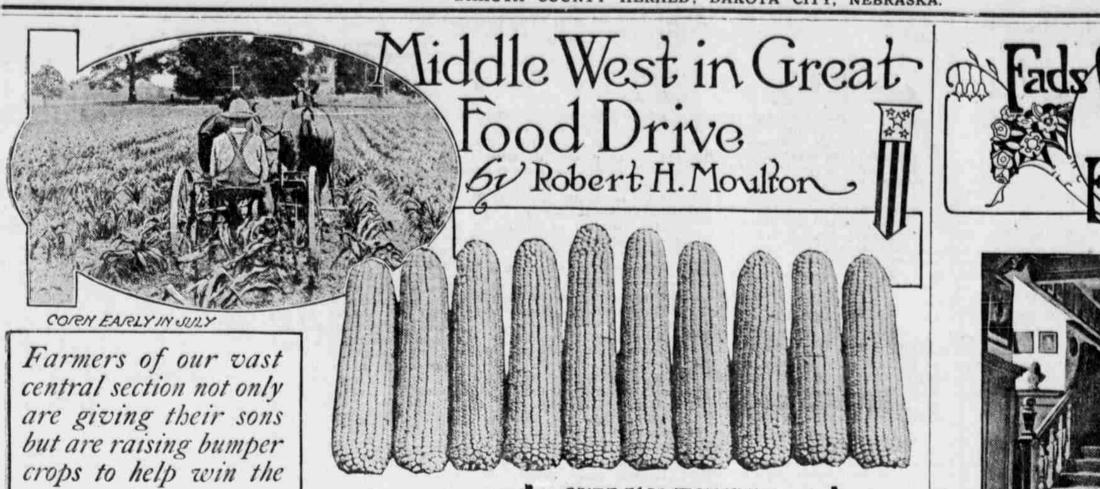
PRIZE EARS FROM JOWA



VENTS of a revolutionary character have taken place on the middle Western farms since America's entry into the war. When President Wilson issued his call to the American farmer to do his duty in war times by feeding the world, or that portion of it engaged in the war for democracy, he launched the biggest drive for increased food production in the history of the world. In fact, no

preparedness in connection with the participation of the United States in the war has proceeded more rapidly than the mobilization of the farm resources of the middle West, which just now is preparing itself for the task of feeding not only the United States, but a large part of the world.

war against autocracy

Despite the fact that the call to the fields came too late to affect the winter wheat crop, the middle Western farmer has made tremendous advances in increasing the acreage of his other food crops, such as corn, oats, rye and other farm products. Present indications are that the wheat -crop will not be large enough to much more than meet the needs of America, let alone the exportation of large quantities of this product which must be made to the allies, but famine is still a distant specter. For the first time in its history the world is going to learn a valuable lesson in domestic economy, and that is the adaptation of other farm products for food purposes. One of the first results will be a world-wide campaign to dethrone King Wheat and enthrone King Corn, whose monarchy heretofore has scarcely extended beyond the boundaries of the United States.

The bumper corn crop which the middle West will raise this summer, barring such unforeseen calamities as drought and floods, will stave off hunger for a large portion of the world. Present indications are that the corn acreage in the 12 great corn states of the country will be in--creased from 20 to 30 per cent, or even more in some localities, due to the fact that thousands of acres of winter wheat lands were made useless for that purpose by the severe cold weather, which killed the wheat. An increase of 20 per -cent in the acreage planted in corn will add approximately 500,000,000 bushels of corn to the pation's crop. A large portion of this increased yield will go to European allies of the United States and to neutral nations. It is probable that · Uncle Sam will have to send some of his experts in domestic science abroad to instruct the European in the value and methods of preparing corn

as a food product. The nation's corn crop has averaged 3,000,000,-'000 bushels in the last few years, a no inconsiderable mark in itself, but reports collected by agricultural experts from the middle West Indicate that the 1917 crop will approximate 3,500,000,000 bushels. The banner corn states of the Union are prepared to do their share in the drive for increased food production. Conservative estimates

of what some of the leading states in the cornbelt region will do this year are: Illinois, 400,-000,000 bushels; Iowa, 325,000,000 to 350,000,000 'bushels; Nebraska, 250,000,000 bushels; Missouri, 225,000,000 bushels; Indiana, 200,000,000 bushels, and Texas, 200,000,000 bushels. Such middle Western states as Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan will have greatly increased acreages of corn this season, due to several reasons. In the Western group of states which lie in the heart of the wheat belt thousands of acres of winter wheat were killed during the winter. Despite the fact that the spring wheat acreage planted this year is unusually larger, there still remained many thousands of acres of land which could be used for no other purpose than for corn or oats, two of the leaders

in the great trio of farm crops. The harvest this summer is likely to see a record-breaking crop of oats, approximating 2,000,-«000,000 bushels. Tremendous increases will also the made in the rye, kafir corn sorghum and forrage crops, all of which are important factors in supplying the tables of the world with important food products. It is this latter activity in planting greatly increased acreages of the minor crops that is expected to bring on a small revolution in farming circles. Instead of depending upon one, two or three of the big trio of crops, the farmer is devoting his energy to the growing of other -crops which supplement the food products gained from wheat, corn and oats. Thus, in the case of a failure of any of the important crops, America

Already food chemists and experts in almost all of the middle Western states are busily engaged in finding new flour substitutes. Discoveries made in a number of laboratories indicate that America's bread will be baked with the aid of more varieties of flour than ever before. Kafir corn and feterita have been found to make acceptable flours, and the use of cottonseed meal in the preparation of breadstuffs will soon gain widespread popularity. Chemists are engaged on other still hunts for new food substitutes, and by the end of the year America will be enting scores of new foods and combinations of foodstuffs which have been wasted heretofore or fed to live

will have plenty of substitutes to fall back upon.

Emergency food commissions established in all of the states are conducting an aggressive cam-

paign to enlist the support of all farmers in the work of growing greatly increased crops. "Keep every acre working this summer," is a campaign slogan which is heard in all of the great farming states. The result will be that in the fall the farmers will harvest peanut, bean, buckwheat, potato and other "catch crops," a departure in the history of agriculture. According to present indications, the potato crop will be nearly 200,-000,000 bushels larger than ever before, while prodigious quantities of peanuts and beans will be available for food products in the fall and during 1918

The mobilization of the farms for war service has been conducted along many lines of service. Close co-ordination between all branches of the industry has given tremendous impetus to the

campaign to increase the nation's food supply.

Travelers who pass through the middle West this year will see scenes along railroad property comparable to those in Europe, where the farmers have been cultivating such idle ground for years. In some states, notably Iowa and Kansas, well-defined steps have been taken to encourage the planting of certain useful crops along the roadsides. Iowa has more than 200,000 acres of unused land along its public highways which could be drafted for this purpose, while Kansas has more than 150,000 acres, according to a recent

It is safe to say that virtually every acre of

land which can be handled conveniently during the summer months has been placed under cultivation in Iowa and the surrounding states. The labor shortage is so serious that thousands of farmers have been grently handlcapped in putting out increased acreage because of the fear that they would be unable to harvest the crops unalded. It is estimated that the middle West will require an army of 500,000 farm laborers this summer if the food crop is to be saved in its entirety. Farm laborers can command almost any price for their services, but despite alluring offers they are hard to get. Canada is paying as high as \$75 a month for laborers, and in some cases is promising them free homesteads. In the Northern states farm hands can command wages ranging from \$45 to \$60 a month and board. A few years ago the farm hand who could get \$25 or \$30 for his services was considered a genius.

The patriotic service the farmers are doing this year and which they will be called upon to do next year on a much larger scale will add millions, if not billions, of dollars to the wealth of the country. Mobilization of the farm resources has been one of the most stupendous undertakings ever attempted by the government; but it has succeeded admirably well for 1917. despite the late start. By 1918 every available resource of the middle West will be thrown into the production of vastly increased yields of all

The Eskimo Tells the World Why He Asks to be Left Alone

"Why are you trying to educate the Eskimos? herder, the supporter of his family and a future Why don't you let them alone? They were happy and were able to exist before you began to change their mode of life."

These are the questions that are asked and answered in The Eskimo, a monthly magazine published at Nome, Alaska, in the interests of Eskimos of the northwest district of Alaska. Walter C. Shields, superintendent of the work of the bureau of education, department of the interior, in northwestern Alaska, who writes the leading article in this new magazine of the North, says:

"The people who ask these questions, if they are really sincere enough to warrant any consideration. can be divided into two classes. First, those who display their scientific knowledge by quoting the law of 'the survival of the fittest,' with the assumption that the Eskimo is not fit to survive. The second class claim a peculiar insight into the frame of mind of the ancient Eskimo, who, they assert, was an especially contented individual, and furthermore they insist that the Eskimo of today is not contented.

Eskimo Fit and Able.

"This set of critics insists on taking the position, indefensible in this day and generation, that education is a bad thing for a people. The claim of our service is that the Eskimo by reason of his inherent qualities and because of his geographical position is fit and able to survive, and we claim that by our system of education for him we are making him not only more fit to survive, but that he will be a vital factor in the development of northern Alaska.

"The Eskimo is not dependent. On the contrary, he is, even in the present condition, a real and vital factor in the wealth of the country. He has never received a ration from the government; he can support himself, not always according to our standards, it is true, but it is better for him to eat strictly native food than for him to learn to expect the government to support him. The wail so often heard from ignorant but presumably charitable people, 'Why don't you give the poor people some food? If heeded would make paupers of a self-supporting and noble race. We are proud of the fact that we have not fed the Eskimo. We are proud of him as a man because he feeds himself.

"One reason why primitive races have so often been pushed to the wall by the white race has been that the white race has coveted and needed the land. As far as we can see, for years to come the white man will not make any attempt to push the Eskimo off his part of the map. While there will undoubtedly be developments in mining, yet for a long time to come the Eskimo will have plenty of room in northern Alaska. Therefore, even if this northern part of Alaska, through some unexpected development, should become desirable for a large population, we believe that, with what development the Eskimo has already received and the additional development that even five years more of undisturbed possession of his northern fastnesses will give him, he will be well fitted to meet advanced economic conditions.

"The keynote of our school system for the Eskimo is its direct relation to the village life. Thus the school republic becomes the village council, the school garden soon becomes the village garden, the cooking class becomes the bread-baking class for the village, the clean-up of the school grounds becomes the village clean-up, the bench work for the boys' class becomes the boat and sled building center for the village. And, most striking of all, the schoolboy who is sent to the reindeer herd as an apprentice in four years becomes the trained

"We Want No Praise."

"We of the Alaska service are helping to bear the white man's burden; we do not claim to be ministering to a dying race; we want no praise as helpers of the weak or as ministers to the downtrodden who are dying in filth and degradation. We do not allow anyone to class us in these categories. That class of work is entirely humanitarian and is properly the duty of the missionary organizations. But as representatives of the government we claim the right of our service to exist because we are developing the resources of northern Alaska just as much as any man with a pick and pan. We are adding to the wealth of the nation just as much and as surely as any prospector or trailmaker. We are making a country productive just as much as any reclamation project that was ever managed by the government."

The teachers and others who bave established The Eskimo have been formerly congratulated by United States commissioner of education for their enterprise in inaugurating the magazine. Doctor Claxton believes that it will be of direct help to the service of the bureau of education in Alaska.

REMINISCENCE OF POE.

The painter, William Sartain, contributed some recollection of Edgar Allan Poe to the Art World:

"His biographer, Griswold, has slandered him as intemperate. My father said this was not true, and he was most temperate in drinking. It is a considerable confirmation of this that Poe was a model of punctuality in his reviewing and other work for the magazines during all the ensuing 15 years of his life, which comprises his literary career. In 1837 he moved to New York and after a year to Philadelphia, where he wrote some of his finest stories. For much of his literary career he was half starving. His labor over his writings is shown, no doubt with some exaggeration, however, in his article 'The Philosophy of Composition,' written shortly after the publication of 'The Raven.' In this essay he enumerates some of his articles of faith, such as: Beauty is the legitimate province of the poem; it is a pure and intense elevation of the soul, not of the intellect nor the heart.

"But except for these intermittent indulgences, his addiction to stimulants must have been grossly exaggerated by his biographer Griswold, whom | ing something for wear at the beach. my father has said he had personally seen on quite bad terms with Poe. My father's acquaintance with him was the more close in the latter years of his life and, as his statements were most positive, these derogatory stories must be taken with a grain of salt. The account I have given of Poe's death after having been robbed of his clothes seems to me to be so reasonable-and, moreover, based on my father's contemporary information-that I cannot accept the story of his having been lured into the hands of an electioneering gang and drugged, so as to be utilized for depositing ballots in numerous polling places."

MISUNDERSTANDING.

"What did the kaiser mean by his promise to his brother-in-law when he knew he couldn't

"He wrote and sent him a letter, didn't he?" "Yes."

"Well, that is what he meant by his mailed



Sensibly Equipped for Housework.

as well as convenience. Admiring ankles. eyes follow them and there is no doubting the fact that feminine taste

climbing, camping and fishing. The particular uniform shown in the

ham. It is designed on the simplest lines | themselves.

There are trouserettes and trouser- | possible, but with many attentions to ettes, and here is the latest arrival little details in the finishing that make among them. In the shops pretty it really pretty. The sailor blouse sets salesgirls go about their work in the as it should, the waist is well manwash dress section, arrayed in "service aged and the trousers fit as well as a suits." These are of khaki or galatea skirt about the hips. They turn up cloth designed with an eye to style, at the bottom and button about the

There is a pocket in the blouse and two of them in the trousers, which has turned trouserward, in clothes convenience commends this suit to the that are intended for outdoor and in- girl of today. The sleeves are long. door work and for outings, mountain- with a band at the wrist. The chances are that they button and can be turned back and out of the way when this is picture is for wear at housework or required. If they don't they ought to. in the garden. It is made in galatea There is no use remaining behind the cloth and in lighter weight cottons, times when styles so sensible and goodlike percales, madras and plain ging- looking invite housewives to make things as convenient as possible for



Suits for Beach and Water Sports.

the question to be settled by the summer girl when she contemplates buy-If she can content herself with the sands and splashing about close to shore, she may decide on a suit that is pretty to look at but not entirely practical for swimming. Beach clothes and things for water sports are so varied this year that becomingness is a thing to insist upon.

One of the prettiest of the 1917 models in beach suits is pictured here. It is made of black taffeta silk, with full ruffled skirt and loose blouse. It has the odd, Chinese collar which holds its place in summer styles after having outlasted the winter and exerted an influence on incoming styles. The short, puffed sleeves are finished with two narrow ruffles. All ruffles

are piped with gold-colored silk. The soft cap, with frill about the face, is also made of black taffeta with yellow piping. It has a sprightly bow of slik at the front which must be

To swim or not to swim, that is | supported by wires or else kept clear of the water. Many of the new caps are made of rubberized cloth and they are as fanciful as the silk caps. Very practical cloth bathing slippers in black and gold-colored silk stockings are worn with this dress.

The girl in the jersey suit bought it to swim in. It has close-fitting trouserettes and a scant skirt and waist in one, all very cleverly shaped and finished. Bands of white jersey finish all the edges. A row of flat buttons on each shoulder may serve to fasten the coat, but the chances are that they are merely a pretense. This kind of coat will slip on over the head.

There is a small, rubber-lined pocket in the trouser-leg, made for carrying a powder puff, mirror and handkerchief. These things must be so well incased in rubber that water can't get at them. The sandals are of black cloth dotted with white.

Julia Bottomby